

Houghton-b-Spring

11th February 1895.

To the Houghton-b-Spring
Rural District Council.

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,

It is again my duty to lay before you my annual report for the year ending 31st December 1894. Accompanying my report are the tables "A" and "B" arranged by the Local Government Board; the former relating to the deaths, classified according to diseases, ages and localities and the latter to the New Cases of Sickness that have occurred during the year.

Deaths:- It will be seen from table "A" that during the past year 229 deaths have been registered in the Rural portion of the Northern Sanitary Division, but as 4 deaths occurred in the Union Workhouse - which is for the use of the whole Union - to persons belonging to this division of the Union, the number of deaths upon which the mortality must be based becomes increased to 233 of which 118 occurred to children under the age of 5 years. If we estimate the population at the middle of the year as requested by the Local Government Board at 13,740 this is equivalent to a death rate of 16.9 per 1,000 per annum and an infant mortality of 50.6 per cent, as against 22.95 and 50.8 respectively for the previous year. The following ^{table} shows the rate of mortality for the last 4 years:-

Year	Death-rate per 1,000 per annum	Infant mortality
1891	19.5	41.9
1892	19.5	40.09
1893	22.95	50.8
1894	16.9	50.6

The 119 deaths included under "all other diseases" and not provided for in any of the forms of the Local Government Board are due to the following causes :-

Scrofulous diseases	4
Cancer	5
Diseases of the Nervous System	5
Convulsions	15
Atrophy	18
Diseases of the Digestive Organs	11
" " " Urinary "	9
Premature birth	20
Old age	13
All other diseases	18
Child-birth	1
	<u>119</u> Total

The following table gives the death-rate per 1,000 from the principal zymotic diseases including Phthisis and acute diseases of the lungs for the last 2 years :-

Year	Per cent of total	Per cent of total
1891	19.3	19.3
1892	19.3	19.3
1893	19.3	19.3
1894	19.3	19.3

The 114 cases of influenza in the city of New York during the year 1894 were distributed as follows:

Male 67
Female 47

White 100
Colored 14

Age
Under 10 10
10 to 20 10
20 to 30 10
30 to 40 10
40 to 50 10
50 to 60 10
60 to 70 10
70 to 80 10
80 to 90 10
90 to 100 10

Profession
Physicians 10
Lawyers 10
Teachers 10
Ministers 10
Soldiers 10
Seamen 10
Farmers 10
Laborers 10
Domestic 10
Unemployed 10

Place of residence
City 10
Suburb 10
Country 10

Place of birth
Born in New York 10
Born in other parts of the United States 10
Born in foreign countries 10

Place of death
In the city 10
In the suburbs 10
In the country 10

The following table shows the distribution of the cases of influenza in the city of New York during the year 1894, by age, sex, color, and place of residence.

No.	Disease	Death-rate.	
		1893.	1894.
1.	Small Pox.	"	"
2.	Scarlet fever.	.14	.21
3.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup. }	.59	.14
4.	Typhus Typhoid and Continued fevers. }	1.7	.58
5.	Measles.	.29	1.01
6.	Whooping Cough.	.14	.36
7.	Diarrhoea including Dysentery. }	.73	.21
8.	Phthisis.	1.1	1.3
9.	Acute diseases of the lungs }	3.6	2.9

Births:— The births for the year ^{number} 562 — 291 males and 271 females, which is equivalent to a birth-rate of 40.9 per 1,000 per annum and a natural increase to the population of 329. The subjoined table gives the number of births — male and female, including birth-rate for the last four years:—

Year.	Total Births.	No. of Males.	No. of Females	Birth-rate.	Natural increase.
1891	526	275	251	40.1	"
1892	476	255	221	36.3	214
1893	538	281	257	32.3	227
1894	562	291	271	40.9	329

No.	Species	1895	1896
1	White Star	10	10
2	White Star	10	10
3	White Star	10	10
4	White Star	10	10
5	White Star	10	10
6	White Star	10	10
7	White Star	10	10
8	White Star	10	10
9	White Star	10	10

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted in the year 1895 and 1896. The results are given in the form of a table, the columns of which are headed by the names of the species, and the rows by the years. The numbers in the cells of the table represent the number of individuals of each species which were found in each year. The results show that the number of individuals of each species was generally higher in 1895 than in 1896.

No.	Species	1895	1896
1	White Star	10	10
2	White Star	10	10
3	White Star	10	10
4	White Star	10	10
5	White Star	10	10
6	White Star	10	10
7	White Star	10	10
8	White Star	10	10
9	White Star	10	10

New Cases of Sickness.

Table "B" of the Local Government Board gives the population and births and the New Cases of Sickness coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the past year. I am, however, unable to apportion the births to the various townships, as the Registrar does not furnish me with the necessary information; nor am I able to estimate the population of the different parishes as required by the Local Government Board and to give the death-rate appropriate to each. The deaths are of course properly localised in the returns of the Registrar, not so the births. However, the number occurring in the whole district is simply given without reference to the parishes in which they occur.

Infectious Disease Notification Act: - This Act has been in force in this Division of the Union since January 1890. On receiving the notifications I visit and inspect the premises with as little delay as possible and give the necessary instructions as to isolation and disinfection, but to those familiar with the district it must be obvious that in the large majority of cases isolation is a physical impossibility. Your inspector makes an independent inspection on his own account and acquaints me with whatever defects he is able to discover.

Disinfectants: - These are supplied free of charge and your inspector himself often superintends their use.

Disinfecting Apparatus: - We have a portable disinfecting apparatus which we use on all possible occasions. The prejudice against it is not so pronounced as formerly and will soon disappear when the minds of the people are a little more

Chen Biao's Speech

At the 15th of the 11th National People's Congress, Chen Biao, Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, made a speech on the topic of "The Role of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in the Construction of Socialism".

He pointed out that the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is an important political organization in China, which represents the interests of the various ethnic groups and social classes in the country. It plays a significant role in the political, economic, and cultural construction of the country.

Chen Biao emphasized that the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference should continue to strengthen its work, improve its organizational structure, and play a more active role in the construction of socialism. He also pointed out that the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference should pay attention to the interests of the masses and reflect their demands to the government.

Chairman Mao's Speech - Chairman Mao Zedong made a speech at the 15th of the 11th National People's Congress, pointing out that the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is an important political organization in China, which represents the interests of the various ethnic groups and social classes in the country. It plays a significant role in the political, economic, and cultural construction of the country.

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informed as to the necessity and efficacy of disinfection.

Infected Houses:- These are frequently fumigated with sulphur and otherwise cleansed.

Hospital accommodation:- We have an Infectious Hospital which is situate in a very desirable and central part of this division of the Union. It is built of wood and covered over with corrugated iron, and has three wards each of which accommodates four beds. Eight cases of Typhoid Fever were under treatment during the past year. These were all primary cases and it is satisfactory to know that in no instance did the disease spread to any of the other inmates of the houses from which the cases were removed.

Infectious Cases:- The subjoined table gives all the Infectious cases that have been notified under the Infectious Disease Notification Act during the past year:-

1894.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Puerperal fever.	Continued fever.	Erysipelas.	Croup.	Diphtheria.	Total.
January.	6	9	1	.	2	.	.	18
February.	12	5	.	.	2	.	.	19
March.	13	2	.	.	1	.	3	19
April	9	2	.	..	3	.	.	14
May	6	1	.	.	1	.	3	11
June	3	1	.	.	4	.	1	9
July	11	4	.	.	1	1	1	18
August	10	2	.	1	1	.	.	14
September	10	5	15
October	5	8	.	.	1	.	.	14
November	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	8
December	5	3	.	.	3	.	1	12
	95	44	1	1	20	1	9	171



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During the year 191 cases have been notified as against 349 in 1893 and 304 in 1892.

This is very gratifying although it must be remembered that in 1893 we had a serious epidemic of Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria to contend with and in 1892 a very alarming epidemic of the latter disease prevailed in the Newbold and Derlington districts. While during the past year we cannot be said to have suffered from any of the diseases mentioned, the fact in anything like an epidemic form; so that the infectious diseases during the past year must be looked upon as due to the normal sanitary condition of the district and not to any exceptional causes.

Scarlet Fever:

As I have repeatedly remarked, gentlemen, the best explanation of the continued prevalence of Scarlet Fever in the district may be gathered from the carelessness with which parents suffer their children to mingle with the children of their neighbours before they have completely recovered from the disease; their utter indifference to infection as shown by the freedom with which they visit each other in cases of sickness and their neglect of the ordinary precautions for disinfecting contaminated clothing. As an evidence of the persistency with which it clings to the district I may mention — as a perusal of the table will show — that cases of the disease were reported in every month during the year. This is not exceptional for on looking over my old journals I find that the same persistency has obtained for years.

Diphtheria:

Only nine cases of this disease have been notified

during the year; these were all more or less associated with sanitary defect, such as:- choked up and defective drains, urine, rivy-ashpit accumulations and dampness from percolation.

Membranous Group:-

Only one case of this disease has been reported and the house ^{was} well kept and I could discover no apparent sanitary defect.

Typhoid Fever:-

This is a febrile disease, one of those diseases which owe their origin to faulty or defective sanitation, and under certain conditions may be looked upon as a preventable disease. The presence or absence of bacilli in a district enables us to form a rough and ready estimate of its sanitary condition. No doubt it may be contracted in other places than a person's home, and there is no limit to the extraordinary way in which this may be brought about as the following case will show. A man from this district and apparently in good health, but under the influence of drink fell into the river Tyne at Newcastle, and would have been drowned but for the timely arrival and assistance of the watchman. After holding on to a chain for half an hour he was taken out of the river in a very exhausted condition. During the process of resuscitation he vomited copiously of the water he had swallowed while struggling for life in the river. He was removed to his home and put to bed and in due course he developed Typhoid Fever from which he only recovered after a long and protracted illness. For years back consequently, Typhoid Fever has been more or less prevalent in the

district about the surrounding water, and the
respective sewers, in turn, have been held
responsible for this state of things. Now however,
we must look elsewhere for the causes which
contribute to the disease, as the new drainage work
is above suspicion and the district has been
supplied with a new system of drainage.
Being a fifth disease, as I have said elsewhere,
is its greatest enemy cleanliness of the home and
its surroundings. It is obvious therefore that
whatever tends to improve the sanitary condition
of the district will have lessened the amount of
sickness from this and the fifth disease, such as
Typhoid, Typhus, &c. It is necessary therefore
to have a good supply of water, and a good
system of drainage, and a good system of
sewerage, and a good system of drainage,
that the great disease and its kindred
proper working state. It may be a matter of
opinion whether your inspection is able to give
such attention to these matters as the requirements
of the district demand. I shall return to the
subject again when referring to the question of
sewerage.

In some of the houses no apparent sanitary defects
could be discovered, but in a large majority of
cases defects of a more or less serious character were
only too obvious. Eight of the cases were secondary,
that is to say they occurred in houses where other
members of the family were either suffering or
had recently suffered from the disease, and one
was imported from Cumberland.

The following list shows the sanitary defects
found in connection with the cases:

Dirty and badly kept houses.

Overcrowding.

Yard and latrine in filthy state.

Only one room for all purposes.

Open latrines in filthy condition.

Defective drains.

Water closet in back kitchen.

Drains out of order & discharges from a room of 40 persons.

House damp - no spouting.

Blocked up drains.

House and pantry damp.

Latrine and privies overflowing.

No privy and badly constructed latrine.

Privies and latrines close to house.

Continued Fever:-

The house in which the case of Continued fever occurred was dirty and badly kept.

Typhoid Fever:-

The solitary case of Typhoid fever was not associated with any apparent sanitary defect.

Erysipelas:-

The cases of this disease were all more or less of a simple character. Some of the houses were dirty and badly kept and in three instances the yard drains were defective while in two the latrines were overflowing. Three of the persons had previously suffered from the disease. Three cases supervened upon accident and one was said to be due to exposure to cold.

Small Pox:-

No case of Small Pox has been reported during the year and Typhoid Fever, Relapsing Fever and Cholera have never once been seen in the district during the 14 years I have held office under your authority.

These are all the cases that have been notified under the Act. There are other forms of sickness, however, which, although not included by or under the Notification Act, are still of importance as bearing upon the public health of the district. My only source of information with regard to these diseases is my own practice. The medical men of the district are under no obligation to notify, so that they are not reported.

Measles:-

During a serious epidemic of measles at Shiny Row in April the Grand Hill School was ordered to be closed for two months. This was done some time before re-opening the building was thoroughly white-washed and fumigated. By this means the epidemic was undoubtedly checked, although isolated cases continued to appear for some months later. At Exeter, Devon and Philadelphia, although never so severe as at Shiny Row, the disease assumed a formidable character, and it was not until the end of the year that it might be said to have disappeared from our midst.

Whooping Cough:-

During the last quarter of the year whooping cough prevailed very extensively in the Exeter and Newbottle districts, but chiefly in the village of Newbottle itself. The very young and debilitated were those chiefly affected although children of more mature years and robust constitution were not exempt from the disease.

Diarrhoea:-

We have been singularly free from diarrhoea during the past year, and the few cases that have come to my knowledge were chiefly confined to children of a debilitated

constitution and in my opinion were due more to improper and injudicious feeding than to faulty surroundings or sanitary defects.

Chicken Pox:

Only some three or four cases of Chicken Pox have come to my knowledge. They were mild in character and unattended with any constitutional disturbances.

Influenza:

The cases of this disease were neither so numerous nor so severe as were experienced in other years as in previous years; and the incubation characteristic of former epidemics was conspicuous by its absence. What affections from exposure to cold air and if proper and sufficient care was not taken were uncommon.

Milk:

The milk as a rule is of good quality and so far as I am aware no disease has been attributed to its use. Samples are taken from time to time by the Inspector under the County Council but I am not aware of any proceedings having been taken.

Meat:

The meat offered for sale has been up to the standard of previous years.

Food and Drugs Act:

Proceedings under this Act are also taken by the County Council.

The Infectious Disease Prevention Act and the Public Health Act Amendment Act of 1890 are both adopted by your authority.

Drinking water:-

The drinking water of this division of the Union is derived from the Grass well, the Boiling well and the Newbottle and Penrhaw water supply company (Houghton water.)

The purity of the water from the Grass well and the Boiling well has never once been questioned but chemical and microscopical analysis has from time to time shown that the water from the Newbottle water company is subject to intermittent pollution. During the past year however, the reports of the County Analyst have been highly satisfactory and the water has been described as pure and wholesome, and free from pollution. By a standing order of your

Authority these waters are analysed every six months and appended to my report are the last analyses.

During the summer months the people of East Herrington were seriously inconvenienced by the sudden failure of the local springs including the village tap. It was only after heavy rains that water was to be had, and this was of such questionable purity that an analysis was ordered with the result that another supply had to be provided. This is now brought by cart from the Grass well and the Boiling well, pending a scheme which is under consideration for bringing water into the village.

During the months of August and September the supply of water to Bank Head was very irregular owing to some damage to the service pipe and the great difficulty experienced in finding the obstruction. This was ultimately discovered and a large storage tank has been



erected, so that the village is now well and regularly supplied.

The people of West Herringston were also put to some inconvenience by the scarcity of water. This I understand was due to the cleaning out of the tank which requires to be done from time to time and the omission on the part of the person in charge to turn on the Houghston water during the process. With these exceptions the district generally has been well and regularly supplied.

Sanitary remarks:-

A very large amount of substantial work has been undertaken and carried out in this division of the Union during the past year. The representatives of the Board of Durham are to be congratulated on the vast and substantial improvements they are effecting in their waterworks houses. The objectionable middens are rapidly disappearing and model receptacles are taking their place. In Thirney Clow where the work has been chiefly carried on, several houses have been pulled down in order to open out the streets and in addition to the new coal houses and the improved receptacles above referred to, the houses have been provided with drains and sinks and the yards and footpaths have been paved with brick as well as ⁿchimneyland and kerbed. The magnitude of the work will be more fully understood by a detailed description of the work itself, which I may mention has been carried out at a cost of about £11,000.

Where the duties and obligations of owners are fully realized, it is but right and proper that they should be cordially acknowledged.



January /97 } There are 22 houses in this row.
 Bow Row, } Pulled down old conveniences and formed
 Shiner Row } back street; put in new drains and
 sinks to all of the houses. The yards and
 footpaths have been paved with brick and the latter
 channelled and kerbed; pulled down 2 houses in
 order to open out back street; took off roofs of 10
 all houses and re-roofed the same, leaving 20 new
 windows to each. All the houses have been provided
 with receptacles and coal houses and the roofs, doors,
 spouts &c. have been overhauled and thoroughly repaired.

March /94 } There are 33 houses in this row.
 Brick Row } Pulled down old conveniences and formed
 Shiner Row } back street next to the former; provided
 all the houses with drains and sinks.
 The yards and footpaths have been paved with brick
 and the latter channelled and kerbed. Five new
 families have been built and six new ceilings
 added and the doors, roofs, spouts &c. have been
 overhauled and attended to and the houses provided
 with receptacles and coal houses.

March /94 } There are 20 houses in this row.
 Chandler Row, } Pulled down old conveniences and
 Shiner Row } formed back street next to former.
 The yards and footpaths have been paved
 with brick and the latter channelled and kerbed.
 Coal houses and receptacles have been provided for
 all the houses. Two of the houses have been provided
 with dormer windows for the purposes of
 ventilation and the doors, roofs, spouts &c. have been
 overhauled and attended to.

Barrow Row, } There are 7 houses in this row.
 Shiner Row } Pulled down conveniences and provided
 back street behind houses; built coal
 houses and receptacles; provided drains and sinks



for all the houses. The yards and footpaths have been paved with brick, and the latter channelled and kerbed, and 2 dormer windows provided for ventilation.

Long Row. } There are 47 houses in this row.
Shiney Row. } Pulled down old conveniences and formed back street behind houses; built coal-houses and receptacles and provided drains and sinks for all the houses. The yards and footpaths have been paved with brick, and the latter channelled and kerbed. Four old houses have been taken down to open out the back street with the main road. Also rebuilt 3 half-timbered houses and added an additional room to each.

May 194. } There are 12 houses in this row.
Novel House. } Built coal-houses and receptacles
Penrhaw. } and provided drains and sinks for each of the houses. The yards and footpaths have been paved with brick and the latter channelled and kerbed. The houses were carefully overhauled and done up.

Pit Row, } There are 21 houses in this row.
New Penrhaw. } Pulled down old conveniences, built coal-houses and receptacles and provided drains and sinks for all the houses.
Front Row. } There are 18 houses in this row.
New Penrhaw. } Repaired all the conveniences and provided drains and sinks for all the houses.

Double Row and } There are 13 houses in these rows.
South Row. } The houses have been provided with
New Penrhaw. } drains and sinks and the conveniences overhauled and repaired.

- Old Panshaw: Pulled down three old houses behind the "Ship Inn" and rebuilt one and provided four receptacles and coal-houses for the new and existing houses.
- Garden St., } Provided 3 water closets and
Newbottle. } coal-houses for 3 of the houses and paved the yards with brick.
- Back Lane, } Built 4 receptacles and coal-houses
Newbottle. } for 4 of the houses and put in 8 new windows for ventilation.
- Bernmont St. } There are 31 houses in this street.
Dubnure. } Pulled down old conveniences which were close to the back bed-room windows and provided receptacles on the other side of the back street. The houses have been renovated and all are now provided with sinks and coal-houses added.
- Shop Row, } The footpaths have been paved
Philadelphia } with brick and channelled and kerbed and the yards provided with sinks.
- Chapel Row, } The houses of this row are being
Philadelphia. } provided with receptacles and coal-houses.
- Old Success: Put down main drain and provided a sink to each yard. Three single roomed houses were converted into four-roomed houses.
- Summerville: Pulled down and rebuilt 20 conveniences and a like number of back yards in North Row; and in the South Row 12 back yards and conveniences have been done up. The back street between the South and Middle Row is being done up - kerbed and channelled.
- Jane Pit: A coal-house, privy and pantry have been provided for a house close to the Jane Pit.

In other parts of the district substantial
improvements have at a time, been made.
Windle Overington: The "Crown Inn" which was
dismantled and the building was put into a state of
repair. Receipts of notice from your
Authority.

Railroad village: The "Sun Inn" was in a very
immediary condition and has been practically
rebuilt and filled up with all the necessary
requirements. "William IV Inn" has been rebuilt
and fitted with all the necessary conveniences.
The "Queen's Head Inn" was considerably out of repair
and has been done up with new conveniences.
"Jolly Jokers Inn" the ruins and conveniences in
connection with this house were in a very immediary
state and on receipt of notice the owner has been
ordered to put the yard, channelled. The old
Primitive Methodist Chapel has been converted into a
dwelling house and the necessary out-offices, &c. &c.

See page
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X

Other particulars with regard to Primitive matters
will be found in your Inspector's Report.

New House: Plans for the erection of the
following buildings were approved by your Authority:

- 1 New dwelling house.
- 1 " " " " " "
- 1 " " " " " "
- 2 " " " " " "

Town measures: This is still incorporated into the
district but upon the whole it is, among with
considerable popularity. This is being done for the
sake of which it gives off a very large amount of the
population in the night school.

The New Sewerage Scheme has been completed and the house connections have all been made, so that the district is now thoroughly and efficiently drained and so far as I know everything is working well. For years back many of the houses were in a very unsatisfactory condition and much of the sickness from Typhoid fever was undoubtedly due to this cause.

Overcrowding: - Owing to the scarcity of houses in the district several cases of overcrowding have occurred which were pointed out by your inspector.

Houses unfit for habitation: - Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, notices have been served upon 10 houses representing 65 houses in all. These represent 15 of the houses, closing 20 rooms, and the repairs in connection with the other 5 have been satisfactorily carried out. Under Section 63 of the Public Health Act, 1875, proceedings were taken with regard to a dangerous building at Longdon. By order of the Justice the building was pulled down and a substantial double tenement house has since been erected in its place.

Lodging houses: - We have no Registered Lodging houses in this district.

Dairies and Milk shops: - These are regularly inspected and are always found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Crooksheds: - The buildings generally are of a superior class and the bye-laws relating to cleansing and housework are carefully observed. Several structural improvements have been carried out on the works belonging to Mr. Seymour, Middle Gaining, and the ventilation of the buildings has been much improved.

Slougher houses:- Only in 2 instances has it been necessary to call the attention of the owners to the dirty condition of their slougher houses. As a rule they are kept clean and in a satisfactory condition and the offal and other refuse is removed with great regularity.

Scavenging:- Upon the whole the scavenging of the district has been fairly well carried out although there is room for improvement.

This division of the Union is divided into 4 scavenging districts, and the work is let by tender every 12 months. According to the last returns the number of houses in this division was 2,423 of which 2,298 are scavenged by the authority at a cost of £164.13.6 for the last year, being at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per house. In several of the districts the contractors had some difficulty in obtaining suitable places for depositing the house refuse, so that they had to cart to a considerable distance which no doubt accounts for the high rate charged per house by some of the contractors. The contractors for the most part are farmers who, during the harvest and other busy seasons of the year - those times indeed when it is of the first importance that the scavenging should be well and regularly carried out - are usually too much taken up with their own work to give that attention to the scavenging which the district requires. The contracts are carefully drawn up and if strictly enforced everything should work well.

There is only one sanitary inspector for the whole Union which has an area of 14,808 acres and a population of over 32,000. It is obvious therefore, that the district is much too large and scattered to be properly and systematically inspected by one man. Last year it was decided to appoint an

additional inspector, but owing to the people of Hutton & Nole applying for, and to form an Urban Council of their own, the matter was temporarily held over, but at the earliest possible moment it will again be considered when, no doubt everything will be satisfactorily arranged. A more frequent house to house inspection of the district by the various parochial committees would no doubt have a good effect upon the habits of the people and at the same time render valuable assistance to your inspector in his rounds of inspection by strengthening his hands ⁱⁿ the discharge of his laborious duties.

Death-rate: With the exception of Measles and Inflammatory affections of the lungs, there is nothing in the mortality calling for any special comment. With regard to Measles, the epidemic prevailed so extensively in the district that it is matter for congratulation that the deaths from this disease were not more numerous. No doubt the inflammatory affections of the lungs were due in no small measure to Measles and Whooping Cough and but for these diseases the death-rate, low and satisfactory as it is, would still have been lower. The death-rate among infants per 1,000 registered births is also highly satisfactory and compares most favourably with that of England and Wales.

I have visited the district both alone and in conjunction with your inspector and Mr. Hill of the County Council.

When an additional inspector is appointed and the district thoroughly and systematically supervised it is only reasonable to suppose that the death-rate will be still further reduced as well



as the mortality from Typhoid fever which the
 Regi^{lar} General in his report has been obliged to
 point out is - with one exception - higher in the
 Union than in any other part of the country.
 With our improved system of drainage and a
 more regular and efficient system of scavenging
 such a repetition should no longer exist.
 The portable disinfecting apparatus, which is for
 the use of the whole Union, Hospitals included, is
 kept at the Northern Iowa Hospital.

I have the honor to be,
 Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,
 Your obedient servant
 P. J. M.
 Medical Officer.

The Rainfall in 1894.

The following is the rainfall of the year, as recorded by the rain gauge (ferrous tinches in diameter and 2 1/2 feet above sea level) kept by Mr. D. Dalrymple, M.P. for the County of Devon, and as furnished to the Royal Meteorological Society, London.

Month.	Inches.	Feet.	Days.	No. of days on which it is more than 1/4 inch.
January	1.86	2.2	57	12
February	2.14	2.6	48	12
March	1.87	2.2	48	1
April	1.11	1.3	27	13
May	2.70	3.2	30	19
June	2.17	2.6	27	14
July	1.45	1.7	21	15
August	2.72	3.3	28	21
September	1.17	1.4	17	21
October	2.47	3.0	26	21
November	.84	1.0	17	11
December	1.52	1.8	16	22
Total 1894	26.54	3.2	—	167
1893	26.66	3.2	—	153
1895	2.18	—	—	12

1.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from
Grass well - Newbottle.

February 3rd 1844.

Colour & appearance in 2 ft. tube	Almost colourless, clear.
Smell at 100° F.	not marked.
Chlorine in Chlorides	2.3100 grs. per gallon.
Nitrogen in Nitrates	.1499 " " "
Ammonia	none. " " "
Albuminoid Ammonia	.00 ¹ / ₁₀ " " "
Total Oxygen absorption	.0140 " " "
Metallie Contamination	none " " "
Total solid matter dried at 220° F.	31.5000 " " "
Microscopical Examination	Satisfactory

Observations.

This sample is of very satisfactory quality for drinking purposes.

Certified by W. F. R. Block, F.C.S. F.I.C.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from

Tap. opposite Post Office. Newbottle.

February 3rd 1894.

Colour & appearance in 2 ft. tube	Almost colourless, clear
Smell at 100° F.	Not marked
Chlorine in Chlorides	2.9050 grs. per gallons
Nitrogen in Nitrates	.0139 " "
Ammonia	.0031 "
Albuminoid Ammonia	.0021 "
Total Oxygen absorption	.0140 " "
Metallic Contamination	None
Total solid matter, dried at 220° F.	53.9000 " "
Microscopical Examination	Satisfactory.

Observations.

The only doubtful feature about this sample is the presence of free Ammonia, but in the absence of other indications of pollution, I cannot say that I attach much importance to it. I should myself have no hesitation in drinking this water.

Certified by W. F. R. Stock, F.C.S. F.I.C.



Analysis of a sample of water taken from

Tap, behind Post office - Philadelphia.

February 24 1894.

Colour & appearance in 25c. tube	Almost colourless, clear.
Smell at 100° F.	Not marked.
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.8900 grs. per gallon
Nitrogen in Nitrates	.1441 " " "
Ammonia	None " "
Albuminoid ammonia	.0021 "
Total Oxygen absorption	.0140 "
Metals Determination	None
Total solid matter residue at 220° F.	28.0000
Microscopical examination	Satisfactory

Observations.

This sample is of very satisfactory quality for drinking purposes.

Certified by, W. F. R. Block, A.C.S., F.I.C.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from

Spring at Low Haining Farm.

February 16th 1874.

Color & appearance in 25c. tube	— Greenish, not quite clear.
Smell at 100° F.	— Fecid.
Chlorine as Chlorides	1.7150 grs. per gallon.
Nitrogen as Nitrates	.0761
Ammonia	.0014
Aluminium ammonia	.0028
Total Oxygen absorption	.0224
Microscopic Examination	— Green
Total Solids at 220° F.	— 3000
Microscopic Examination	— Presence of moving organisms, many of repulsive type, dyed fibres, vegetable debris, animal hairs.

Observations.

This sample is contaminated with surface water. It is not fit for drinking purposes in its present condition.

Certified by W. J. K. Stock F.C.S., J.D.C.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from

Tap in East Herrington Village.

February 16th 1894.

Colour & appearance in 2 ft. tube	Greenish yellow, very turbid.
Smell at 100° F.	Steady.
Chlorine as Chlorides	2.2750 grs. per gallon.
Nitrogen as Nitrates	.0715
Ammonia	none.
Aluminium as Ammonia	.0042
Total Oxygen Absorption	.0560
Microscopic Examination	None.
Total solid matter dried at 220° F.	53.6000
Microscopical Examination	Much minute matter moving organisms, including myriads of bacteria, decomposing vegetable matter.

Observations.

This is a contaminated water. It is unsightly in appearance and is not fit for drinking purposes in its present condition.

Certified by W. J. K. Stock, F.C.S., F.I.C.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from

Furnace in Mr. Oswalds Farm Yard,

East Herrington

February 16th 1894.

Color and appearance in 24. hours - Greenish, not quite clear

Smell at 100° F. Not marked.

Chlorine as Chlorides 5.42 Grs per gallon

Nitrogen as Nitrates .0042

Ammonia .0022

Albuminoid Ammonia .0042

Total Oxygen absorption .0840

Total Solids .0022

Total Solids as in 24. hours .0022

Microscopical Examination - Showing organic life
including numerous bacterial forms,
decomposing vegetable matter, fungoid
growth.

Observations

This is a polluted water. It contains sewage matter
and is quite unfit for drinking purposes.

Certified by W. J. H. Allen M.D., F.R.C.

A

TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1894, in the Doughlaston & Spring Wm. Northern Rural District.
classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (See note 4 on back of sheet.) (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.								MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																						
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	(i)	1	2	3	4	FEBERS.				9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
									Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing															Puerperal.
Herrington & M.	4	1	1			1	1	Under 5 upwds.																						1	2
Herrington West	52	22	2	2	4	11	11	Under 5 upwds.				1																		20	24
Morton Grange	3				1	2		Under 5 upwds.		3																				1	3
Newbottle	103	39	11	8	9	21	15	Under 5 upwds.							4							4	2							30	50
Horton	2	2						Under 5 upwds.																						1	2
Glenoham	60	17	23	3	1	10	6	Under 5 upwds.				1			1				13	1	1									12	40
Edinburgh	5					2	3	Under 5 upwds.																						1	5
Handland Lane								Under 5 upwds.																							
TOTALS	229	81	37	13	15	47	26	Under 5 upwds.		3		1		1					1	14	5	3								64	118

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality. See Note 5 on back.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.						2	2	Under 5 upwds.																						1	4
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.								Under 5 upwds.																							

NOTES ON TABLES A AND B.

- NOTE 1. *Medical Officers of Health of "Combined Districts" must make a separate Return for the District of each District Council.*
2. *Medical Officers of Health acting for a portion only of the District of a District Council should write, in the heading of the Table, the designation of the Division for which they act.*
3. *The words "Urban," "Rural," or "Metropolitan" must be inserted in the appropriate space in the heading, according as the District is Urban or Rural, or is within the Metropolitan Area.*
4. *The "Localities" adopted for the purpose of these statistics should be areas of known population; such as parishes, groups of parishes, townships or wards.*

As stated at the head of the first column in each Table, *Public Institutions* should be regarded as separate localities, and the deaths in them should be separately recorded. Workhouses, Hospitals, Infirmaries, Asylums, and other establishments into which numbers of people, and especially of sick people, are received are Public Institutions for the purpose of these statistics.

5. *The deaths which have to be classified in this Table (A), and summed up in the horizontal line of "Totals," are the whole of those registered as having actually occurred in the several localities comprised within the Division or District. But the registered number of deaths frequently requires correction before it can give an exact view of the mortality of a Division or District; and the two lowest horizontal lines are provided for the purpose of enabling Medical Officers of Health to indicate, to the best of their ability, what the extent of such corrections should be. Details concerning the corrective figures, e.g., the institutions that have been considered, or the particular localities to which corrections apply, may appear in the text of the report or in supplementary tables.*

Area and Population of the District or Division to which this Return relates.							
Area in Acres	8.399						
Population (1891)	13.107						
Death Rates.	<table><tr><td>General</td><td>16.9</td><td>{ per 1,000 Population.</td></tr><tr><td>Infant</td><td>144.1</td><td>{ per 1,000 Births Registered.</td></tr></table>	General	16.9	{ per 1,000 Population.	Infant	144.1	{ per 1,000 Births Registered.
General	16.9	{ per 1,000 Population.					
Infant	144.1	{ per 1,000 Births Registered.					

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables A and B, attention has been given to the notes endorsed on the Tables.

J. P. Park.
Medical Officer of Health.

(Date) Feb 11, 1895.

(B)

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1894, in the Doughnut & Spring House District; classified according to DISEASES, AGES and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (See Note 2 on back of sheet.)	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.			Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.												
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1894.				1	2	3	4	5	FEBERS.			9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	FEBERS.			9	10	11	12	13
						Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal	Cholera.	Erysipelas.				Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	
(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)																											
Livingston E.M.	206			Under 5 5 upwds.	1																										
Livingston Hotel	3.426			Under 5 5 upwds.	14																										
Norton Garage	209			Under 5 5 upwds.	20	3																									
Southwell (Hk.)	5.552			Under 5 5 upwds.	21																										
Sporton	287			Under 5 5 upwds.	25	6																									
Stanhau	2.918			Under 5 5 upwds.	1																										
Wilkesboro	426			Under 5 5 upwds.	5																										
Wardens Cove	85			Under 5 5 upwds.	8																										
TOTALS	13,109	13,740	572	Under 5 5 upwds.	41	9	1																								

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District Yes. Since when? January 1890

Blank headings the names of any that are notifiable in the District, and fill the columns accordingly. State here the name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick of the District. Mark (H) the Locality in which such Hospital is situated; and if not within the District, state where it is situated _____

Besides the above-mentioned Diseases, insert in the columns with _____

NOTES ON TABLE B.

(See also Notes on back of Table A.)

- NOTE 1. The present *Table B.* is concerned with population, births, and sickness (not with mortality) in the district or division to which the Table relates.
2. As stated in the heading of Col. (a), *Public Institutions* should be regarded as separate localities, and the new cases of sickness in them should be separately recorded. Workhouses, Hospitals, Infirmarys, Asylums, and other establishments into which numbers of people, and especially of sick people, are received, are Public Institutions for the purpose of these statistics.
3. *Comments on any unequal incidence of notifiable disease upon the several localities, and considerations as to the local incidence of consumption and other prevalent diseases, should be made in the text of the Report.*

County of Durham.

SUMMARY of work done in the Inspector of Nuisances' Department during the year 1894 in the *North-Western of the Rural* Sanitary District of *the Houghton-le-Spring Union*

I. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.				Number of Informal written Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.	General Remarks.
Dwelling-houses and Schools.	Foul Conditions	15	9	14	
	Structural Defects ..	..	..	23	16	26
	Overcrowding ..	..	..	4	3	4
	Unfit for Habitation ..	..	..	12	x	10
Lodging-houses	—	—	—	* Notices saved by Clerk
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	...	—	—	—
Cowsheds	...	...	...	2	1	2
Bakehouses	..	...	...	—	—	—
Slaughter-houses	2	—	2	The Branch drains from the House are now all connected with the new main sewers.
Ashpits and Privies	...	...	...	34	23	36
Deposits of Refuse and Manure...	...	...	...	0	6	9
Water-closets	...	...	...	2	—	2
Defective Yard Paving	...	...	...	5	2	5
House Drainage	Defective Traps..	..	..	3	—	3
	No Disconnection from Sewers	..	..	5	4	5
	Other Faults	..	..	31	18	29
Water Supply	...	...	...	2	—	1
Pigsties	...	...	...	7	3	5
Animals Improperly Kept	...	...	...	9	3	9
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	4	—	4
TOTALS	168	88	166	

II. FOODS AND DRUGS.				Number.	Remarks.
Seizures of Unwholesome Food...	...	...	...	—
Convictions for exposing or selling unwholesome Food	...	...	...	—
Samples of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis	..	..	...	—
„ „ found Adulterated	...	...	...	—
„ of Water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	6	
„ „ condemned as unfit for use	...	...	...	3	
III. PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.					
Lots of Infectious bedding stoved or destroyed	...	...	...	14	by Hot Air Disinfecting Apparatus
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	32	fumigated by burning Sulphur Cakes
Schools do. do.	...	...	...	1	do do
Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things	...	...	...	—
Convictions for do. do. do.	...	...	...	—

Mr Morley

Inspector of Nuisances.

To

Date

30 January

1895.

THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, DURHAM.

Feb. 8. 1895

Gentlemen

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1894. I shall as usual first direct your attention to the different cases of Infectious Diseases that have occurred in the District during the past year -

Small-pox - I am glad to state that only 1 case of this disease appeared during the year. It occurred at Aspelby in the Howden Sub-district, & there was no doubt the infection had been brought from Leeds by the sufferer. The remaining members of the family were re-vaccinated & no fresh case followed -

Scarlatina - As has been the case for some years a larger number of cases of this fever have occurred than of any other of the Infectious Diseases. The total of 20, however compares favourably with that of last year which amounted to 29 - 2 cases ended fatally. They were distributed as follows:-
In Howden Sub-district 2 cases - 1 at Hemingbrough & 1 at Kettlethorpe; this case returned home from Goolse when suffering from the disease.
In Burbwith Sub-district there were 15 cases. 1 of them came direct from Selby, in the other cases I could not trace the origin of the disease. The School at Spaldington, in which village most of these cases occurred, was temporarily closed.
In Holme Sub-district, 3 cases, all in the village of Holme.

THE HISTORY OF

Diphtheria. Ten cases of Diphtheria came under my notice during the year, & 1 case ended fatally - most of these cases were of a sporadic nature, & only in 1 instance did the disease assume an epidemic form - They occurred as follows: -

In Horden Sub-district - 5 Cases -

1 at Horden, 1 at Hemingbros' & 2 at Kilpinfike at different dates, & 1 at Babthorpe; in all these premises, on inspection, I failed to find anything to account for the disease -

In Wallingford Sub-district 5 Cases, all at Warwick House; here the ^{drinking} ~~well~~ water was on analysis found to be impure, the drainage also was defective. While alluding to Diphtheria, I think it appropriate to call your attention to a new treatment for this fever, which must have a very important bearing on the Public Health. During the past year Professor Behring of Berlin, discovered that the serum of the blood of Horses, rendered immune to Diphtheria by repeated inoculations of the Diphtheritic poison, when injected hypodermically proved to be almost a specific in the treatment of the disease - So such an extent has it proved successful, that in one of the London Hospitals the death-rate from Diphtheria was reduced from 40% to below 20%.

Typhoid Fever

Seven cases of this fever were reported during the year, & 2 deaths resulted -

In Horden Sub-district 3 Cases.

1 at Brockenholme, 1 at Tarnington & 1 at Hemingbros' In each of these cases the drinking water was on analysis proved to be impure.

The remaining 4 Cases occurred in the Wallingford & Holme sub-districts, at the villages of Stoddethorpe (2 cases) Gibberdyke (1 case) & Holme (1 case), but all originated at a farm Loun at Hotham Carrs near Hartt Cove. The soft-water, which was used for drinking purposes was found to be contaminated -

Erysipelas - There were 8 Cases of this disease notified & 1 ended fatally, in no case did it assume an infectious character -

Whooping - Cough was very prevalent during the early & middle parts of the year, & 6 deaths are attributed to it. I may here state that as is my custom, in all the above infections, I visited the premises on receiving notification, & gave the usual printed & verbal instructions as to the preventive measures to be adopted. Where necessary disinfectants were supplied, & fumigation carried out - The number of deaths from diseases of the Organs of Respiration (excluding Phtisis) is 20. which is little more than half the number recorded during the previous year. No doubt the extremely mild weather which prevailed up to the end of the year, in a measure accounts for this - During the year I visited & inspected many parts of the District, including the villages of Holme, Hemingbro', Bubwith, Stoddethorpe, Spaldington & others. The villages of Asselby & Kneadlington continue to be supplied with water from the works at the former village. Many samples of water were analysed from different parts of the District, & when it proved to be impure, a fresh supply was procured - I had my attention called to 2 Cases of alleged exposure for sale, of unfit food - The first case was reported from York,

at which market the beast had been sold; on inspection it proved that the animal had been injured, but was not diseased - The second case was one where a butcher sold unsound mutton, from eating of which at least 9 persons suffered from poisoning: he appeared before the Authority & was reprimanded -

The Inspector reports the following work done during the year: -

At Howden: - The Old Sewer was cleaned throughout its whole length, & tiles were taken in at regular intervals during the year. New drainage with proper gully-traps has been laid to property in Flatgate, & similar improvements have been effected at the 'Blacksmiths Arms' & 'Wellington Hotel'. All the town sewers & cess-pools have been regularly attended to. At Barmby, A new Town Sewer has been laid the whole length of Church Lane, & the adjoining cottages have been drained, & gully-traps have been fixed when necessary; & connected with same - The Outlet from the Town Sewer to the River Ouse, has been opened out & relaid at a proper level; & several cottages have had improvements made in drainage -

At Bubwith. 4 ditches have been thoroughly cleaned, improvements made to drainage on certain property & a ventilating shaft provided - At Portington premises visited where a death from Typhoid Fever had occurred, The well water here was impure - These premises were thoroughly disinfected -

At Hotham. A new privy & ash pit have been erected & defective drainage & cess-pools remedied.

At Kilnwick, 2 privies & ash pits have been greatly reconstructed, & the ash pits properly drained -

At Loftsome. A new cess-pool has been constructed & a foul ditch adjoining has been thoroughly cleaned & partially piped & filled in. At Holme - 2 pig-styes were cleaned out & their use discontinued, they being in an improper situation - also notice for removal of a privy was given, as being too close to the dwelling-house & improvements to drainage & water-supply were effected on several other properties. At Brighton, New privy & ash pit have been erected, & defective drainage attended to. At Hemingbro. On visiting premises where a case of Typhoid fever had occurred, an accumulation of manure was found near the dwelling-house, the ash-pit was also in a foul condition, & the drinking-water found to be impure. At Booth-Lacey, a new privy & ash-pit has been erected on property there. At Asseby. Similar improvements have been carried out. All the slaughter-houses in the District have been periodically visited & inspected - The following is a Tabular Statement of cases brought before the authority during 1894: -

Insufficient Water Supply	10 Cases
Defective Ash-pits	29 "
" Privies	24 "
" Drainage	31 "
Offensive accumulations of manure	5 "
Filthy premises	2 "
Pig-styes in improper situations	5 "
Cess-pools & drains stopped	18 "
Slaughter Houses inspected	19 "
Foul ditches	4 "
New privies & ash-pits built	7 "
New Town Sewer laid	1 "
Total	155 Cases

The whole number of Deaths for the year amounted to 168, or 14.3 per 1000 of population. which is as low as it has been for the last 6 years -

The populations, Birth- & Death-rates for the 4 Registration Sub-Districts were as follows: -

	Pop.	B.R.	D.R.
Howden -	5680	26.0	16.1
Burbton -	1634	33.0	11.6
Holme -	1815	24.7	9.9
Wallingfen -	2593	32.7	18.0

I beg to enclose Tabular Statements of Deaths Births, Population, & Cases of Infectious Diseases which have occurred in this District throughout the year -

Yours, Gentlemen

Yours Obedt. Servt.

Vicars W. Fisher

M. D. H.

To the Howden Rural Sanitary Authority

High Warden Law:-

All the houses have been carefully overhauled and thoroughly done up and an additional room has been added to one of the houses and the bed-rooms provided with proper ventilation. An objectionable privy has been done away with and improved receptacles have been provided ~~and~~ at some distances from the houses.

